SPRINGFIELD GLOBE-REPUBLIC

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SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 11, 1885.

OWEN, PIXLEY & CO.

Ohio Valley and Tennessee: Rising temperature, fair weather; west to south-

west winds; lower barometer SOME TRUTHS

Are so simple that they may be clearly presented in a very few words, and easily Cleveland and Hendricks Elected demonstrated to the satisfaction of inquiring minds. The following are examples of Lucille Yseult Dudley Goes Back Simple Truths:

The largest and best stocks and the most compresensive assortment of Men's, Youth's, Boys' and Children's Clothing, and Furnishing Goods in this market are to be found at

25 & 27 West Main Street. Springfield, Ohio.

OWEN, PIXLEY & CO.,

Inspection and comparison will establish the truth of this proposition to the satisfaction of all who are interested in the subject.

Our prices are such that our patrons save, on every garment bought of us. an amount equal to the ordinary retailer's profit on like goods. We are able to quote these low prices because, as most people know, we manufacture our own Clothing stocks, are large jobbers of Furnishing Goods, and Retail at Wholesale Prices in every Department.

trade corroborates these representations, and we show our own confidence in them by according to every patron the privilege of returning any garment bought of us (if it is not soiled) for exchange or refundment of the purchasemoney, if the price does not prove to be from 10 to 25 per cent. below any competi tion, or if, for any other reason whatever, the buyer is dissatisfied with the goods.

The Alaska Glacier.

Alaska's magnificent glacier drags lowly on its dreary way at the probable rate of a quarter of a mile per year. At the face of front it presents a per-pendicular wall of ice 500 feet thick, and varies from 3 to 10 miles in width. extending back to the north probably 150 miles. Hundreds of tons of ice are falling off the face of this great glacier every few minutes into the bay, splashing the water more than fifty feet high. and rolling up waves that toss the ships like small toy boats. The appearance of the ice, the most pure in the world, is dazzling to the eye, all the tints of blue, from the most delicate to the deepest indigo, being represented. The top surface abounds with little billocks and miniature mountains of ice. Great areas of earth, gravel, and large rocks the size of a house are carried on the top of this ice-field from place to place, as this great floe, more than a thousand feet deep of solid ice, moves toward the sea.-Philadelphia

There is \$40,000,000 of unclaimed money in the vaults of the United States Treasury.

SPRINGFIELD RETAIL MARKETS.

CORRECTED BY CHAS. W. PAYNTER & Co.

Daily Report-Tueusay, Feb. 10, 1885.

BUTTER-Good supply, but dull at 20c retail.

Ecos—Good supply; 20c. per doz. Роцьтку—Good demand; chickens, young, 20s 30c; old, 25a35c each. APPLES -\$1 00a1 50 per bush. POTATOES -50c per bush.

Potators—50e per bush. Swritt Potators—\$1.50a2 00 per bush. Jersey: Campage-Dull; \$1,20 a \$2,00 per bbi.; 15c head. ONIONS—Scarce; \$1.20 per bush. SALT—Snow-flake brand, \$1.25 per bbl. COAL OIL—10a15a20c per gal.

AR-LURED MEATS-Sides, 10c; shoulders, 10c;

GROCERIES. Schars-A large demand and prices low; gran-ulated, % per lb; "A" white, 6% per lb; extra C light, 6% per lb; yellow C, 5% per lb; C, Sc

per 1b.
COPPER—Marke lower; Java, Mullic per 1b; Rio, golden, 1820 per 1b; Rio, prime green, 125a
15c per 1b; Rio, x. amon, 10c per 1b.
Symper—Mulfor/De per gal.
Molasses—Ne Oricans, 60a80c per gal; sorgham 60c per gal. Rice-Best Carolina, 555c per lb. RICE—Best Carotina, or produced to the control of t

WOOL

DRIED PRUITS.

Fine washed, 28a30e; unwashed, % off. BAISINS—New 10a123de per lb, Currants—New 17de per lb, Currants—New 83de per lb, Applas—New 83de per lb, Pauches—Halves 153de; mixed 83de per lb, Paunes—New 75de per lb.

CONGRESS.

The Senate and House, in Joint Session, Count the Electoral Vote.

at Last.

to Prison.

Report of Gordon's Death Confirmed. Loxpo.., February 11.-Gen. Lord Wolseley telegraphs the Government that scouts sent to Khartonm have returned. They confirm the report of the killing of Gen. Gordon, and of the atrocities committed in Khartoum by the Mahdi's men

Italy and England.

ROME, Feb. 11.-Negotiations between the British and Italian governments with a view to Italian co-operation in the Soudan still proceed. Chevalier Negra, Italian Ambassador to London, has been instructed to assure Lord Granville, British Foreign Secretary, of his confidence that Italy has in it the power of England to crush the rebellion in Soudan and to reorganize Egypt, and to state that Italy is willing to occupy with her troops strategic osts so as to enable England to move her torces against those of the Mahdi.

Weather Moderating. CINCINNATI, February 11.-The weather is now moderating, the mercury baving risen from 8 or 10 below to zero, and it is snow-

CHICAGO, February 11.-The weather is ow moderating in the northwest, and trains are beginning to move.

Dadley Goes Back to Prison. NEW YORK, February 11 .- The woman Dudley, who shot O'Donovan Rossa, was today taken before the Supreme Court on a writ of habeas corpus. Her counsel claimed that, as she had not been convicted of any offense, she should be admitted to bail. The prisoner was remanded.

Anarchists Punished.

Paris, February 11.-Six persons, arrested r participating in the disorders on the boulevards Monday, in connection with the proposed Anarchist meeting, have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment. Only two are Anarchists.

The Mahdr's Minister of War. Paris, February 10 .- Figure says the Mahdi's minister of war is M. Veret, formerly captain in the French army, who joined Our vast and ever-growing to break squares when formed by troops in

GIBRALTAR, February 11 .- Troops have al

eady sailed from here to reinforce Wolseley's force in the Soudan, and others will be dis atched immediately. Cabinet in Section.

Troops from Gibraltar.

LONDON, February 11 .- Noon .- The Cabi

et met at eleven this morning, and is still

MIDLAND, Ont., February 11 .- The Glad stone hotel and postoffice burned last night. Loss, \$12,000; insurance small.

Congress. WASHINGTON, February 10 .- SENATE. Memorial presented: Urging the division of he territory of Dakota, and the admission of ts southern portion as a state.

Resolution passed: Providing for striking nedals to commemorate the dedication of the Washington monument. Bills passed: To prevent the unlawful oc

upation of public lands.

Senate committee amendments to pension bill were agreed to. The bill relative to pre-empting lands we

hen considered, but no action taken. House,-The House went into committee he whole on the postoffice appropriation bill, out without action the committee rose; s bitter debate here sprang up relative to a correction ot the House journal in regard to the

Keifer participated. The speaker pro tem. (Blackburn) appointd Messes. Clay and Keifer on the part of the House during the counting of the electoral

White episode of Monday, in which Gen.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the postoffice appropriation bill, and pending its disposal the House adjourned. WASHINGTON, February 11,-House,-The

calleries were crowded McMillen offered resolution providing for admission to floor of ladies having tickets, during joint session for counting electoral

Hewitt, of Alabama, objected, but resolu-

tion was adopted-134 to 72. Springer remarked that as this was the day which "let out the ins" no Democrat should

On motion of Keifer, the clerk of th House was directed to inform the Senate that at 12 o'clock the House would be prepared to receive that body to assist in counting the

SENATE.-Allison reported the army ap

It was agreed that the senate should re sume business after counting the electoral

At twelve o'clock, congress, in joint ses

sion proceeded to count the electoral vote. Mr. Edmunds lead the senate procession. The President of the senate was seated by Speaker pro tem Blackburn.

Senators Hoar and Pendleton and Repres entatives Clay and Keifer took their places at the Clerk's desk, and Edmunds said: "The president of the Senate will now open the certificates of the several States in alphabetical order." The certificates were then opened and votes counted. Hoar read the certificates. Clay read the certificate of New York, and as there had been rumors of trouble the reading was greeted with a murmur of relief. When Clay read the signature of Grover Cleveland, governor, there was a

slight manifestation of applause, which was promptly suppressed by Edmunds, who rdered the sergeant-at-arms to arrest "any gentleman or other person" who disturbed the order of the proceedings by applause or other manifestation

The presiding officer of the Senate has just announced that Grover Cleveland and Thomas A. Hendricks have received a majority of the electoral votes cast for the respective offices of President and Vice President of the United States. The declaration, be said, was madonly as a public statement in the presence of the two houses of congress and not as possessing any authority of law to decide any illegal contest, whatever.

The senate then retired to its chambers and the house took a recess for fifteen minutes.

Ohio Legislature. COLUMBUS, February 10 .- SENATE .- Bills ntroduced: Appropriating \$32,000 for State Board of Agriculture expenses; making it burglary to break into a corn-crib; amending the incest section of the criminal code; authorizing county commissioners to establish a time meridian.

Bills passed: Senate bills for settlement of accounts of estates of insane persons: allowing mutuals to insure against cyclones and storms; amending the turnpike assessment law. House bill: For incorporating companies to catch borse thieves.

House,-Bills passed: Allen O. Myer's bill to annex Clifton to Cincinnati; paying uxty-one teachers and employes for personal osses at the Imbecile asylum fire; amending the beitz law so as to affix heavier penalties for bribery; providing for the sale of state lots in Columbus; making partial appropriatious for the year; putting the assessment of building on all persons tapping sewers; providing for female physicians in the female wards of asylums; authorizing New Carlisle o issue bonds; giving township trustees power to repair roads; authorizing the Circuit courts to begin without three weeks' no-

Bills introduced: Amending the law for mill-dam assessments; providing for printing legal advertisements in German papers of 1500 circulation; compelling trains to stop for passengers at all railroad crossings; mending the law relative to conditions in insurance policies; for commission to select system of free school books; for printing the annual report of the state inspector of mines; restricting the manufacture and sale of dynamite by license; paying teachers at the Deaf and Dumb asylum who board outside \$6 additional per week; regulating the ssuing of medical diplomas.

Death of General Gordon.

LONDON, February 11 .- The Daily News appeared this morning in mourning for General Gordon, and publishes the following from Gakdul: "Natives who escaped from Khartoum say General Gordon was killed while in the act of leaving his house to rally the faithful troops. The latter were cut down to a man, and for hours the best part of the town was the scene of a merciless slaughter, not even women and children being spared. Il the notables were killed excent the rous pashas and their followers."

The following additional details of the killing of General Gordon and the fall of Khartoum are at hand:

On the day of the capture, which is variously stated as the 26th and 27th of January, General Gordon's attention was attracted by a tremendous tumult in the streets. the so-called palace or government building in which he had made his headquarters to ascertain the cause of the disturbance. Just as he reached the street he was stabbed in the back and fell dead. The tumult was caused by the Mahdi's troops, who had gained access to the interior of the town through treachery, and who were soon in complete possession of the place, including the citadel. A fearful massacre of the garrison followed, the scenes of the slaughter described passing the Bulgarian atrocities and rivaling the worst horrors of the Sepoy mutiny. The panic-stricken Egyptians captured in flight and put to death with the most fiendish torture. Some were transfixed with spears and left to bleed to death. The most of the victims were mutilated in the most horrible manner. Eyes were gouged out, noses slit and tongues torn out by the roots. In many cases the mutilated parts o the victims' bodies were thrust into their mouths while they were still living. The massacre included many non-combata Egyptian women were subjected to the most shameful indignities. More than a hundred women and young girls were given over to the Mabdi's tollowers to be used as slaves. After the slaughter many Arabs were seen rushing about the streets with the heads of the Egyptians impaled upon spears. The next night was spent in a saturnalia of blood and debauchery. Since the capture of Khartoum the Mahdi has regained the fortifications and made the place well-nigh impregnable. He has made it his permanent hes quarters, and is said to have an abundance of guns, small arms and ammunition. Both of Colonel Wilson's steamers were wrecked, owing to the treachery of the pilots, who will be court-martialed.

REWS NOTES.

There is now a boom in the coke trade. The Fish Brothers' wagon factory at Milwaukee has burned; loss, \$450,000.

In the lower house of the Pennsylvania Legislature, on Tuesday, a bill was introduced imposing a penalty not exceeding ten years' imprisonment at hard labor, and a fine not exceeding \$5,000 for selling, transporting of using dynamite for other than legitimate purposes; also for contributing to any dyna mite fund, or for soliciting contributions for such fund.

Speaker Carlisle is seriously ill.

The Mahdi caused the massacre of all o Gordon's men, together with their wives and children. General Gordon was killed on the norning of the 27th. Much damage was done by the late storm,

both east and west.

Cold weather has averted a flood at Pitts burg. Rev. R. Heber Newton has been admon

shed by Bishop Potter. No trains left Cincinnati for Chicago Tues day, owing to the blizzard blocksde.

Joseph Mackin and others, charged with the Eighteenth Ward election frauds in Chicago, are on trial. House Committee on Pensions, &c., are in-

vestigating the participation by pension bureau employes in the Ohio October election. The Bar Association of Cincinnati adopted report strongly condemning the Judges of the District Court for their findings in the

Campbell disbarment trial. Ferry, Davis & Co., cotton factors, et Cincinnati, assigned. Assets and liabilities each estemated at \$30,000. Also A. D. Gomez, clothier, Cincinnati; assets, \$1,500; liabilities, \$2,500.

Marshal Wright's accounts of expenses incurred at the October election in Cincinnati have been audited, and all the items were allowed except pay for non-resident Deputy

A Democratic legislative caucus authorized y a vote of 41 to 1, the judiciary committee of the House to offer on next Wednesday the following joint resolution:

Be it Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That at the general elec-tion to be held on the second Tuesday of October, 1885, there shall be submitted to the electors, for their approval or rejection, proposition to amend the constitution of the State as follows:

PROPOSITION. "The additional section" in and with sec tion eighteen of the schedule shall be separated, and there shall be substituted for it the following:

"License to traffic in spirituous, vinou malt liquors, under such regulations and limitations as shall be prescribed by law, may be granted.

The electors voting in tavor of said proposition shall have on their ballots the License to sell intoxicating liquors-Yes." and upon the ballots given against said amendment the words: "License to sell in-toxicating liquors—No." If said proposition be then approved by a majority of the electors voting at said election then the amendment herein proposed shall constitute a separate section of Article XV of the Cou-

HE NEEDED BRAIN FOOD.

Major Taught His Con-[Texas Siftings.]

Maj. Noyes, who lives in a beautiful villa on Onion creek, painfully propelled himself on crutches into Lindeman's up-town pharmacy on Austin avenue.

rub on my legs." young gentleman with spectacles and a Ger

"I don't know what will be the matter with me, but I know what will be the marter with you if you don't hand out some salve ent, for I'll fetch you a whack over the head with my crutch. Inflammator The drug clerk was quiet for a little while, but his curiosity got the better of him, so he

"So you schleep mit dose vinders open det you get dot rheumatismus?"
"No, sir, I got rheumatismus by swearing

"Ven you stope drinking dot viskey you

"No, I got rheumatism on account of a a negro swearing off."

The blonde drug clerk dropped his pestle "Mine Gott, nodding like dot vash even

heard of pefore in all dose histories of medi-"Now, my friend, I'll tell you precisely know all about it, and then perhaps you will give me some salve. I drove into Austin in my closed carriage on New Year's day. I left the carriage in charge of my colored driver Sam, while I made some purchasea. I told him not to get drunk, and be said he would not get drunk because he had sworn off. I got into the carriage after I had made my ourchases, and we started for Onion creek. Do you understand?"

"Oh, yes, I was going right along mit you dot carriage in." "Well, when we got about half way there, found out that Sam had lost the road and that he was blind drunk. I pulled him off the seat and kicked him half a dozen times, ach he was a war off any more I made him walk home. Then was a wet blowing, and I got wet through and almost froze to death, because I had to sit out in the cold an' drive. Now do you un-

derstand how that nigger swearing off gave me the inflammatory rheumatism?"
"Ya, I understand dat very well, and dat Sam nigger he was freeze to det. "No, he didn't freeze to death," resumed Maj. Noyes, "for when I got to my ranche and opened the carriage, he stepped out of it. He had sneaked into the carriage while I was climbing up into the box, and I had driven my own drunken coachman four miles through rain and sleet, in my own carriage, in order to be laid up with inflam matory rheumatism. Now that you know it all, will you hand out that salve?"

"Mine frent," said the drug clerk, "vayou vants is not salve dose legs for, so much as it vas brain food. So you vosn't fooled so pad dot nigger by. Don't it?"

The Commotion Which Followed the En trance of an Ill-Looking Stranger.

[Drake's Magazine.] The last weary traveler was stowed away for the night; the last curtain was drawn across the section, and the low rumble of th train through forest and clearing, farm and valley, was only broken by the oc casional snort of a heavy sleeper casional snort of a heavy sleeps Miles and miles of the dreary solitude of tance; the train went whizzing by small unimportant stations, and now halted a some wayside tank, and took in solid and liquid refreshment for the bloodless horse But why should it now slow up in the dream jest of all the many dreary, unforbidding places along the read? What ill-looking places along the road! stranger was that who just entered the ca and passed down the aisle between the slum berers with a scowling face stamped with sinister brand?

Surely a pistol shot! "I knew it! I've been looking for that sor of thing for the last six months! shouted Kansas City drummer, diving for the aisle and getting there with both feet. "I sur

"Crack!" "Vengeance is mine, saith the Lord—be-sides that I haven't got a pistol," echoed a muffled voice from the sepulcher of an up-

per berth. "Crack!" "Oh, save me from the Jim boys! Land lord, save me!" shricked the woman from Parsons, "save me for my darter's sake!"

"Crack!"
"Throw up your hands!" said the drum mer, trying to squirm away. The woman from Parsons complied rapidly, and h slipped out on to the rear platform. The train was just starting away from chostly tank looming up against the rosy hued horizon of approaching day. The co ductor entered the car from the other end He dodged into the sme spartment and peered out. Capped and ur

and down the aisle, "Any train robbers at your end?" shouted the drummer above the din of the howling Parsons woman. "Not any down . my way," answered th conductor, stepping out in front of the old lady's berth. "Thunder and Marms! What's

tains, and white, anxious faces looked up

this! A soda fountain!" "Why, for the land's sake!" broke in the Parsons woman, "of that ain't my yeast, six bottles of it, all fer Jane, and busted, busted, busted. I was afeered all along that the rat tle of the keers would get the stuff a-workin'."

[New York Graphic.] "Hello, old man! I'm glad to see you out gain. The last time I heard from you, you ere pretty sick." "Yes, I haven't been out before for over

PRITE BY PIVAY.

*Half a dozen. The last one was a preacher, He used the faith-cure, and that brought me out all right." "Faith-cure! Why, you used to be a reg lar infidel. Did you have any faith in it?

No, but the preacher had."

"What doctor did you have?"

GLEANINGS.

Malleable glass as pliable as India rubber is the reported discovery of a man in Parkersburg, W. Va. The overhead wires in New York City, if in straight lines, would extend

rom San Francisco to London. Port Said, at the northern terminus of the Suez Canal, is generally believed to be the wickedest place on earth. In London a new form of gas lamp

been invented which gives the

light of 200 candles at a penny an An eagle that died in Vienna act ong ago is said to have been in captivity for a period of not less than 15

There are 16,000,000 school children in the United States, 10,000,000 of

whom are enrolled in the public The Superior Court of San Francisco holds that a Chinese child born in this

country is entitled to admission to the public schools There are 2,380 co-operative societies n Germany, with a membership of over 1,000,000, and last year they purchased over \$375,000,000 worth of goods.

The relationships of the royal family

of Madagascar are decidedly mixed The Queen, a beautiful girl of nineteen, is married to her Prime Minister, who is also her mother's husband. Gentleman of fashion now sport from three to seven finger rings in addition

to the gold or silver bangles now so frequently worn by them. This is very clearly usurping women's rights. The New England Divorce Reform League proposes to take measures to make itself a national organization. Chicago and Philadelphia should cer-

tainly be included in some way. The fibre of the hop-vine is said by some French paper-manu'acturers to be the best substitute for rags yet discovered. Its advantages are great length, strength, flexibility, and deli-

Colonizing is becoming a mania with the nations of Europe, but Americans keep their heads level, don't go until they are ready, and then quietly step aboard the lightning express for Canada.

tion of the law of permutation can give 80,000 words in Webster's unabridged how many expressions can the fifty-five animate muscles of the human face Mrs. E. B. Crocker has completed a new conservatory at San Francisco and

A distinguished professor asks if

twenty-six letters through the opera

the structure ranks as second in size of its sort in the United States. The green house covers 14,000 square feet of ground and is inclosed with 25,000 quare feet of sash. An analysis of railroad accidents ompared with the amount of travel

ends to show that if a person were to

travel ten hours a day at a speed of ten miles an hour during every day in the year he would probably be killed at the end of 1,835 years. Clara Belle is authority for the statethe ordinary freezing point.-M. An-toine de Sparta, in Popular Science ment that the swell damsel of the period takes snuff. The saving explanation is appended, however, that it is

fumed white powder. The effect upon loses can only be guessed at. A sportsman in Cumberland, Va. sighted a flock of turkeys the other day dog obeyed, and he went are:
fowls. Five hours afterward the man came back to look for the dog, and ound him lying where he had left him. It is related of an itinerant wild Western clergyman who, having become enamored of a beautiful daughter

of Zion, and there being no justice of

the peace or other minister of the gos

near by, married himself to the

not ground tobacco, but a daintily per-

adv according to the ritual of the Mr. Lawrence Barrett speaks enthusinstically of Robert Browning. "A grand type of manhood!" he says, "a magnificent writer; broad, ruddy, not too tall; with snowy hair and mustache and goatee beard; courtly, gracious, a perfect talker, and always po-

etical in his thoughts. The natural tendency of things in the Western Hemisphere is very probably toward centralization, the United States being the central magnet. And there is little room for doubt that, this tendency will receive a decided impetus by the construction of a canal across Nicaragua. - Nashville (Tenn.) Ameri-

A new and important discovery of orax has just been made near San ernardino, Cal. It is a very large edge, and assays 54 per cent. of pure borate of lime. The discovery is likely to interfere with the monopoly hitherto maintained by a San Francisco firm, which has succeeded in controlling the upply of borax.

English publishers complain because Froude's "Life of Carlyle" and Yates's Reminiscences," which are published n England at sums over twenty dollars are sold in the United States for twentyfive cents each. This seems to be a good country for the poor book-reader Waiving the charge of piracy, the book-publishers in the United States have at east demonstrated that it pays to cater to the wants of the people of small purses. - The Current.

In Great Britain and Ireland the number of envelopes manufactured in a year is said to be 700,000,000; in the United States they amount to about 2,500,000,000. If hand labor were compelled to do the work now done by machines in simply making envelopes, taking no account of the printing done by some of them, it would take 275,000 workmen. According to the census of 1880 there were 1,204 persons engaged in the manufacture of envelopes at that

Mr. Stevenson, the Glasgow millionire who has spent a small fortune putting steamboats on the Central African lakes and building the wagon road that is to connect Nyassa and Tanganyika, offers to guarantee the building of narrowguage railroad past the miles of cataracts in the River Shire. He will furnish the entire funds himself, if necessary. A steamboat now runs up the Zambesi and Shire rivers se cataracts, and the steamer Ilala plies from the north end of the cataracts to the north end of Nyassa.

A wedding coat made by Andrew Johnson is shown in the Tennessee exhibit at the New Orleans Exhibition. The coat was made in Johnson's little tailor shop in Greenville, Tenn., in 1838 or 1839, for Mr. H. T. Price of that own. The garment is made of the best navy blue cloth, cut in the oldfashioned "claw-hammer" style. The collar and lapels are very broad, and there are five buttonholes on each side. When the coat was made there were twelve large brass buttons, five on each side and two behind, besides the small ones on the cuffs of the sleeves. All the buttons are now missing except two

tion of the loss of the buttons the coat is in a good state of preservation. None of the seams are ripped, and there is not a hole worn in the cloth.

Sarah Bernhardt told an interviewer who inquired what progress she was making in her role in M. Sardou's new piece that she never studies the parts for which she is east in a regular, methodical manner. She works at all times-when she is dressing, when she is taking a drive,—especially when she is taking a drive. In going to and coming from the theater she thinks over the part. It is at rehearsals that she makes most way. She had the greatest confidence in the judgment of her comrades, and she invariably takes their opinion on her mode of rendering a bill about which she has any doubt. When bout which she has any doubt. they say "No, it is not quite that," she begins again, and keeps on trying until she satisfies them. No one knows, she says, what energy and passion she brings to the study of her roles.

Salt-Water Ice.

Marine ice was formerly regarded as formed of solidified pure water retain-ing by mechanical adhesion traces of the saline liquid. These traces could be expelled by energetic pressure, when acids and bases would be found in the residue of desiccation in invariable proportions as in the sea. The question of chemical composition of the ice of the Arctic Ocean is complicated in other ways, but it gains in interest what it loses in simplicity. When salt-water is cooled artificially, a small part escapes solidification. The uncongealed residue is insupportably bitter to the taste, and analysis shows that nearly all the magnesia is concentrated in it. The solid block, if it is homogeneous and is not full of holes and if previously drained, may furnish a passable drink. The natural ices of the Northern Sea are frequently moistened with a kind of brine, which sometimes embodies crystals of special character, easy to distinguish from the ice around them. According to Otto Petterssen, the relative propor tion of chlorine and magnesia are much stronger in these exudations than in the water at the expense of which the ice is formed. The liquid can not then have been mechanically absorbed. On the other hand, there is a deficiency of sulphates; and the conclusion that seawater ice retains the sulphates more abundantly is confirmed by analysis. With congelation, a sorting of matters akes place; most of the sulphuric acid passes into the part that solidifies, while magnesia and chlorine prevail is the part that remains liquid. Under the influence of variations of temperature, all the chlorides in the block will grad ually disappear: some go into the sea, and are dissolved; while the rest ap-pear on the surface and form hydrated erystals, or a kind of "salt-snew. The sulphates thus prevail exclusively in old ices, which, according to Mr.

Monthly for February.

Pettersson, constitute mixtures of sol

idified water and a peculiar chemical

compound, the criohydrate of sulphate

of soda, a body which, containing five

parts of soda to ninety-five parts of water, is decomposed at a little below

The Sulphur-Mines of Sic In Sicily, at the end of the Middle Miocene period, the sulphur-bearing area was raised, and lakes were formed sulphur-rock and its accompanying gypsum, tripoli, and silicious limestone he sulphur-rock is composed of sulphur and marly limestone, the sulphur being sometimes disseminated through the limestone, and at others forming thin alternate layers with it. Thes sulphur-bearing seams are often separated by layers of black marl, twenty inches to six feet thick, some seam attaining a thickness of twenty-eight feet. The total aggregate thickness of the sulphur-seams reaches one hundred feet in one case, but the average total is ten to twelve feet only. seams are decomposed at their outcrop, and show only an accumulation of whitish friable earth, called briscale by

gypsum. Almost all the Sicilian ore is carried to the surface on boys' backs, conse quently it does not pay to work below about four hundred feet, as it then by comes necessary to employ hauling machinery. Hence the deposits lying below the horizon are hardly touched and as many of the beds are nearly vertical, and do not diminish in yield as they descend, the still untouched resources must be very great. Various estimates have been made as to the period for which the supply will last at the present rate of consumption; these range from fifty to two hundred years. There are said to be about two hundred and tifty mines in the island, and no less than 4,367 calcaroni were reported in operation fifteen years ago. average yield is stated not to exceed fourteen per cent.—C. G. Warnford, in Popular Science Monthly for Feb-

the miners, and mainly composed of

Last Resorts of Les Miserables.

A well-dressed man entered a man ket street pawnshop and quietly putting his hand to his mouth took out s full set of upper teeth, bound together with a plate of pure gold. After he had rubbed them on his handkerchief he handed them slyly to the clerk, and

said in a stage whisper: The clerk handed the man the money and a ticket, and he slipped quietly

out of the door. "That man's been here three times to-day," said the clerk. "The first time he left his gold watch and chain The second time he left his diamond stud and ring. I've advanced him money on his false teeth before. He's a poor poker player. He'll be back for the teeth and the other things Monday

or Tuesday.' "Do you usually lend money on false teeth?" was asked.

"No, not often. Some pawnbrokers do. A couple of medical students used to come here who got hard up about once a month. Once they had pawned all their spare clothing and all their jewelry and books and instruments. A couple of nights after they came here with a long bundle wrapped in a gossamer coat. They told me they wanted \$10 very badly. I opened the long bundle and found a human skeleton. All the bones were strung on silver wire. Knowing them well, I let them have the money and carried the skele ton up-stairs in the store-room, where it stood in the corner a month before

they came after it. Several times I've had women try to pawn babies. It's a common thing or men to come in here on bitter cold days and take off their overcoats and pawn them. A handsome young wo man walked in here this morning and taking off a sealskin sacque pewned it for \$10."-Philadelphia Times. EARTHQUAKES.

A Year's Remarkable Work All Over The World,

The past twelve months, like the preceding year, has been a period of earthquake disturbances quite strange to modern times. Over almost every part of the world there have been oscillations of the earth's crust more or less fatal, though in no instance have we to record anything so terrible as the frightful disasters which befell Chios, Ischia and Brakatoa. Compared with these catastrophes, the tremors which have dismantled the stately 'casas' of Spain, or those which a few days ago alarmed Pontevedra and Vigo, and awakened unpleasant recollections in the minds of Lisbon, are scarcely worthy of mention. However, what this year's earthquakes have lacked in intensity they have gained in univer-sality. They have been felt from Timor to Essex. In Styra, Bosnia, Greece and Germany there were shocks, and at one spot in Turkestan as many as ninety were counted. In Iceland there were voicanic eruption, which are so closely connected with earthquakes, and in December, a few days earlier than the one now experienced, oscilla-tions ran across Europe from Hungary to Lisbon, and in other towns in Portugal. Almost coincident with these

tremors were violent earthquakes in various parts of New Zealand, a long series throughout Switzerland, and several of an intermittent character in various parts of Italy, which formed a sort of prelude to the eruption of Mount Vesuvius in the following January. In Sicily and Asia Minor there were alarms which caused serious trepidation lest the story of former years should be repeated. Indeed, almost every month up to the present date, there have been shocks in South America, in Armenia, in Algeria, in Chios. in the West Indies, in Spain, at Constantinople, in New Foundland, in California, Ischia, at Sinope, along the shores of the Sea of Marmora, in Afchanistan, at Reunion, in the United States, in Canada, at Massowah, at Aleppo and, among other places, at the Island of Kishm, in the Persian Gulf, where, on the 10th of May, twelve

villages were destroyed, 200 people killed and a great many injured. Still it is remarkable as showing how little these mysterious movements are ependent on the seasons, or-despite the popular delusion to the contrary— on the condition of the weather, that while the Autumn and early Winter of 1883 were notable for seismic disturbances this year we have had scarcely a shock to record from the middle of September until now, the globe having been generally quiescent, with the ex-ception of a slight quivering at Chios, and another at Salerno in the first and

econd weeks of December. The geologist has taught us how little deserving is the "stable earth" of the reputation it had earned at the poet's hand. Were it possible to preserve an accurate chronicle of every oscillation which is felt over every square mile of the world, it would most likely be found that in no single hour, or perhaps minute, is the misnamed terra firma quite at rest. It is always on the move, though it is only when the oscillations level towns and crush hundreds of human beings that the event gains a prominent place in the pages of history. Everywhere the investigator comes across evidence of vast movements of the soil of which no note has been preserved, though their permanent effects have been immeasure quakes of Calabria, Java, South Amer

ea and Portugal. We are too apt to estimate the intensity of an earth tremor by the amount of damages which it causes to life and prop rty; whereas, in fact, few modern earthquakes have done much to alter the surface of the ground, unless we accept these which sank the Runn of Cautch, and caused the depression around Madrid and the United States. Even now, the visible evidences of the Lisbon catastrophe have all but vanished, and when the houses of Ischia have been rebuilt, the written tales and the legends of the people will alone attest the wreck which was wrought in a few

moments during the dismal Autumn of 1883. Nature does her great works not by cataclysms, but by the action of b orces through unnumbered ages. The rain and the rivulet hew mountains out of level plateaux; rivers fill up lakes and glaciers excavate them, and in Arizona the long-continued action of the Colorado and its tributaries has chiselled gorges a mile deep in the solid rock. No earthquake has accomplished a tithe of this metamorphosis.

This, however, is simply a geograph-er's view of the question. The student of art and the lover of the monuments of antiquity cannot forget the irreparable ruin which a seismie shock might create in a land so rich in architectural glories as in Andalusia. Hitherto it has escaped. But when we remember that high over Grenada towers the Alhambra, that lovely poem in marble and Arabesque, one trembles to hear of an earthquake so near its stately halls and matchless courts. Malaga may have few treasures worthy of mention alongside those of her sister cities. Yet even that single arch of the Moorish "Atarazanas" is too precious to be thrown down without making the world poorer, while Cordova has a cathedral the like of which does not ist in Christendom. Nor, when Andalusia is mentioned, can the Englishmen forget that one of its seaward capes is the famous Rock of Gibraltar. This stronghold has stood many a siege, and may be called on to defy many another yet to come. But were the place to be visited by any such disaster as that which levelled Ischia and overwhelmed Lisbon, those wonderful galleries which attest the persistence our race, and the endless batteries which render the fortress of Gebel Tarik impregnable to man, might in a minute be annihilated. In fewer moments than it has taken generations to rear them, the works of ages might be effaced, and the question of who shall hold the key of the Mediterranean settled without the intervention of an International Conference.-London Standard.

In Norway and Sweden accumulations of moss, often more than a foot thick and half decomposed, serve to make paper and millboard as hard as wood, blocks of which formed by the hydraulic press may even be turne the lathe and polished. This substance is said to possess the good qualities of wood without the defects, such as warping and splitting, so that it is suitable for making doors and windows. Plant has, it is said, been laid down in Sweden for working up these deposits of a hitherto waste sub into a useful material.

The production of anthraste coal in 1884 amounted to 30,500,000 tons, or 1,250,000 less than in 1883, showing that the hard-coal people fared well compared with their bituminous min-